formerly Deputy Collector of Customs at New York, who had been indicted for complicity in the "Lawrence" frauds on the revenue, and who was soon after detected in fraudulently collecting un-claimed interest from the Government by forging powers of attorney. In three cases it was ascertained that A. U. Wy man, Treasurer of the United States, had learned of these frauds, and instead of exposing Williams and having him punished, had compelled him to refund the money, and then surrendered to him the forged papers that would have convicted him. One of these three forgor interest Teller Jones, who in paying the many sums collected by Williams, drew the check, in violation of regulations, in favor of Williams, instead of in faces of the check, in the check of the ch favor of the claimant, and gave Williams found the package addressed to Mrs. Jones; but while he urged the investigation of the extortion by outsiders, he let Moore know nothing of these forgeries, though Moore informed him of the finding of the Jones package. Williams was ing of the Jones package. Williams was introduced to Jones and vouched for—while under indictment—by the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, J. W. Porter, and by D. Baker, Chief of the Loan Division of the Secretary's Office. During the Glover investigation Baker resigned. Some of these fraudulent payments were made to Williams through Middleton & Co., bankers, of Washington. The head, S. E. Middleton, was one of Treasurer Wyman's bondsmen, formerly Cashier of the Treasurer's office, and in at least one case where Wyman rein at least one case where held the money, no effort being made by the Treasury officials to compel its re-turn, and Wyman is still a defaulter to tint extent. The startling facts were thin, and wyman is still a delatiter to that extent. The startling facts were discovered by the committee that Wy-man's accounts had been passed and settled as correct, this defalcation not heing known to the persons who settled hisacccounts except to his bondsman Middleton, who said naught of it; that the Treasury records do not show the character of the fraudulent payments; that the sole means of detection is for the water to claim the money and that the owner to claim the money, and that the fraudulent transaction and the forged signature to the receipt for the money were scratched off the Treasurer's office rec-ords. This unclaimed interest has at times been several millions in amount. When not called for after a long time, it should revert to the Government, Treasury has taken no steps of this kind.
It turns out that Charles F. Conant,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was intimate with the forger and swindler Williams, and that J. W. Porter, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, and D. Baker, Chief of the Loan Division of the Secretary's office, who introduced Williams, and vouched for him while under indictment, to Interest Teller Jones, knew all about the unclaimed interest business, Baker having been designated by the Secretary to aid and protect owners in collecting their money, and Porter having had charge of the fund in the First tary of the Liberal Republican National

PART OF MUNICALY & CO. 2.

THE STATE OF STATE OF

persistently tried to expose the wrong and who was reduced to a subordinate When the Grand Trunk Railway was opened the exports from Canada passed over it through Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine to Portland, where they were shipped abroad. This trade soon grew so large that whole lines of ocean steamers were built for it, and 100 large bounded werehouses were set up at Ports. bounded warehouses were set up at Port-land to accommodate it. Under the Treasury regulations the commodities were loaded on cars in Canada, the cars then sealed by the United States Consul at the starting point, and run through without opening or delay to the port of shipment in the States. Thus they pass-ed free of ali annoyance by Custom ed free of all annoyance by Custom House officials, not being subject to duty, as they merely passed through the country. The Joint High Commission country. The Joint High Commission which framed the Alabama Treaty, agree (Article 29 of Treaty) that this shoul (Article 29 of Treaty) that this should go on. March 30, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order confirming and regulating the practice. Within a month after he published regulations practically abolishing it. He required that all goods coming from Canada should be entered, opened, inspected and put under bonds for their shipment abroad, at the first port of entry they reached after crossing the border. On the Grand Trunk Railway this was the small town of Island Pond, Vt., where the facilities for making the entries were so inadequate for making the entries were so inadequate that the order could not possibly be car-ried out. The penal bonds required, amounting to millions of dollars at a time, all had to be executed by two per-sons who were worth but a few thousand dollars, which made the bonds worthless and showed that the stoppage at Island Pond gave no security against smug-gling. The first effect of the order was to enlarge the compensation of the Collec-tor of Customs at Island Pond to \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year, three or four times that of the Collector of New York; but the second result was to destroy the in transitu trade, to drive it out of the States back down the St. Lawrence Rivup the steamship lines from that port, and to inflict heavy loss on the where of the Grand Trunk Railway. To this outrageous piece of tyranny is due much of the hard times that have lately prevailed in Northern New England. It is said that this exploit was engineered by Judge Poland, in exchange for his support of Secretary Bristow at the Cincinna-ti Nominating Convention, where Po-land violated his constituents' instructions by such support. Senator Edhowever, wrote a letter to the Committee claiming for himself the credit of arranging the Island Pond achievement, and stated in the committee room that he did it to benefit the

and Porter has been made Financial Clerk of the Coast Survey, while Wy-man and his bondsmen have been freed from responsibility. The sole punish-ment meted out was that to Supervising

THE SUPPRESSED GLOVER REPORT. Soon after, he was made London agent Bluford Wilson, at Cincinnati, to help

for a meeting with him. K. R. "William G. Berrett" was the alias of

Britt in obtaining witnesses. When they saw this note the reluctant witnesses consented to make the desired affidavits which they took to Benson, who caused them to be altered so as to make affiants say that be altered so as to make amants say that they made these affidavits "without any inducement or promise of reward." Benson in conversation told Coleman what he wanted him to swear to, and what he wanted him to swear to, and that he and Britt "would be taken care of." Benson took no steps to inform himself of the method of enrolling bills, so as to test the probability of the truth of Coleman, Holt and Boyd's statements. (Walter Holt had been taken to Alexandia by Britt and these industries of the state of the sta dria by Britt and there induced to make a like affidavit.) Benson, before the Glover Committee, admitted that he did not know whether the stolen proviso or-iginated in the Senate or House, or to which house the manuscript bill was sent from the conference committee. He took no steps to learn the character of Britt or of the witnesses used by him. The affidavits themselves were found by the committee to afford convincing proof of the utter improbability of their state-ments. Britt told Sherman Conant, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida, that he had a sum-mer's job, and that was all he wanted. Benson tried to induce a clerk in the Treasury to get Senator Conover drunk and obtain a confession from him. So-licitor Rayner testified that both he and Chief Brooks said Benson had no case against Conover.

Chief Brooks, becoming disgusted with Britt, dismissed him; but in Brooks' ab-sence Benson, acting Chief, re-employed him to get testimony in another case.
Benson publicly denounced Solicitor
Rayner for refusing to send worthless
charges to the Grand Jury, and carried
this so far that Judge Rayner felt obliged to suspend personal intercourse with
him and to ask Secretary Sherman to
dismiss him.

dismiss him. Solicitor Rayner being resolved to exercise his power as the head of the Se-cret Service and to make honest 'rulings in Treasury law matters, the Treasury Ring were anxious to get rid of him The Secret Service wanted Assistant Solicitor Robinson in Rayner's place, and laid a plot to work the latter's removal. it been written, however, it was to be cases under the act of May, 1872, and re shown to Secretary Sherman to secure ceived for services in the course of two ceived for services in the course of two

Rayner's removal.

The report states that the Secret Service appears to have been used largely for blackmailing purposes and persecution of private individuals, and that men are employed in it without any test of qualification, provided they have what seems to be interpretable to be expended by the Treasury from Congress to be expended by that Department in defending the Secretary and his agents against suits for seizures, and in defending suits in the Court of Claims, and the WE DO NOT WONDER.—We are seems to be interpretable to some one. tee room that he did it to benefit the Collector, who was in some way related to him.

Jasper W. Johnson of Oregon, Secretary of the Liberal Republican National Committee, was appointed in 1876 an Inspector of Customs and kept on the pay rolls several months, receiving several

Please let the gentleman (your informant) reduce his statement to writing, and bring it to me and I will then arrange for a meeting with him.

K. R.

tion. Noerr reported to the Court that there were in the Treasury the records of about 640 bales from Vicksburg, not over statements of expenses of the service in there were in the Treasury the records of about 640 bales from Vicksburg, not over \$130,000. Mr. Eveleth, Commissioner appointed by the Court to examine the cotton records, found that over 5,000 bales had been seized at Vicksburg, and bales had been seized at Vicksburg, and that the records bad gone into the

that the proceeds had gone into the Treasury, \$925,000. Chief Justice Casey of the Court of Claims swore that Noerr showed no disposition to correct his statement, and that he had tried in vain to get Noerr to explain this great discrepancy. The Chief Justice also testified that it was "impossible for claimants or their friends to get any information or satisfaction at all in reference to their satisfaction at all in reference to their calins from this division, except through calls by the Court of Claims, the answers to which both the Bar and the Court regarded as wholly unreliable. In my judgment they (Noerr's reports) were in many cases intended and design-ed to mislead and to prevent parties from

William Fessenden, assistant to Noerr was dismissed from the Army in 1864 as a defaulting additional Paymaster, for embezzling \$20,000. He lent the public embezzing \$22,000. He lent the public money to Salmon B. Colby, a contractor, and William Coombs, a clerk in the In-terior Department, for use in speculating in lumber. Fessenden to receive for the

on an average \$2,000 per year salary and large sums for "extra services." by Assistant Secretary Conant, for \$30, 000, which, according to the best information of the best in From August 25, 1865, to May 5, 1873 the Treasury paid to attorneys, agents and informers more than \$1,000,000 from the money which belonged to owners of cotton. One Charles Eams and various partners were paid within ten months of 1866 and 1867 \$420,000 by order of Sccretary McCulloch, \$158,000 being shared by Eames with John A. Logan, then Representative and now Senator from Illinois. In about eighteen months of those years McCulloch caused to be paid to S. H. Kaufiman, First Chief of the Cotton Bureau, \$82,000; and Kauffman soon turned up as part-ner with Boss Shepherd and W. Adams, correspondent of the New York World, correspondent of the New York World, in ownership and managemnt of the Washington Star, which has been conspicuous in defending the District of Columbia Ring and belying the Glover investigations. Robert S. Hale of New York was employed as special counsel of the Treasury Department by McCulloch and Boutwell, and was paid \$24,369 for saviess rendered in the counterfor saviess rendered in the counterform. laid a plot to work the latter's removal.

Benson employed Britt to go to ex-Gov.
Gibbs, who represented the surety of Columbia Ring and belying the Glover investigations. Robert S. Hale of New York was employed as special counsel of the Treasury Department by McCulloch and Boutwell, and was paid \$24,369 for services rendered in the course of \$11,000 for \$185,50. Britt offered if this letter was written to take it to the Dis
was employed by Segretaries Bicharden.

that hence these statements of expense that hence these statements of expense are incorrect and unreliable; that the Treasury had long been in the habit of unlawfully allowing "commutation" instead of actual expenses to traveling officials, thus unlawfully increasing their compensation. Woodworth's bills above mentioned were rendered and passed by the Auditor and Comptroller, contrary to law, as "compensation" for collecting to law, as "compensation" for collecting information. When the Glover Committee caused them to be examined they were found to be altered from "compensation" to "commutation," and the words "for expenses" put in, both in Wood-worth's handwriting. Dr. Frank W. Reilly, one of Woodworth's assistants, drew his regular pay from the hospital fund, and other pay for investigating two subjects at the same time subjects at the same time.

sold on Woodworth's recommendation for \$37,000, a verbal opinion being ob-tained from the First Comptroller that \$20,000 already received from sale of a part of the grounds could be used for a new building. Gen. Negley engineered use of the money 10 per cent. of the actual sales. The money was lost by Fessenden's treachery, Colby claims, and Colby was bankrupted. Within a year afterward he was made clerk in the Cotton bureau, where he has since received on an express 2000 ear year sale sale and purchase of a new site. The sale being made, a site was bought from Negley on recommendation of a commission of Treasury clerks, designated by Assistant Secretary Clerks, designation of Treasury clerks, designated by Assistant Secretary Clerks, designated by Assistant Secretary Clerks, designation of Treasury Clerks, designation of Treasu covered that to apply the \$20,000 for a new building would be unlawful; and Gen. Negley having got his \$30,000 of sailors' money, the land remains unused. Woodworth acknowledged that \$50,000 had been spent in the service in three years above the receipts. The bills for years above the receipts. The bills for \$2,100 in seven months for preparing a report on cholera of fourteen pages, besides his regular pay for services rendered as Surgeon General in the same time, above referred to, were made out and certified correct by Woodworth himself, and paid on his order from the Marine Hospital Fund by the Collector of Customs at Georgetown A letter of Customs at Georgetown. A letter authorizing this unlawful compensation was written beforehand and signed by

The Marine Hospital at Pittsburg wa

Secretary Richardson. The bulk of the cholera report, a vol The bulk of the cholera report, a volume of about 600 pages, was furnished, not by Woodworth, but by the Army surgeon as ociated with him, Dr. McClellau. Woodworth made up his report for 1877 in form to show that he had made the hospital service self-supporting, and did not acknowledge that it was not so till the committee had ascertained that it was not At Baltimore the charges. it was not. At Baltimore the charge or care and maintenance of sick seam were under fifty cents a day, but at New York they were eighty cents, and at Philadelphia ninety, which leaves mar-

ly and sincerely, although the sullen ob-stinacy of Seward had made it almost impossible to do anything. For supporstinacy of Ectan strains and the strain of the strains of the strain nouncing somebody or something. At length I saw that the compromise meas-ures must fail. With a persistent obstinacy that I have never yet seen surpassed, Seward and his backers refused every overture. I then telegraphed to Atlanta: 'All is at an end. North determined. 'All is at an end. North determined. Seward will not budge an inch. Am in favor of secession.' When the fight was fairly opened I still felt doubtful about carrying the State. The people were dejust encroachments of the North, but there were many who favored the ap-pointment of a peace commission, oth-ers who wanted to wait for co-operation, and still others who feared to take so desperate a step; and let me say right here that I never doubted the gravity of the situation. The statement that I said that I would drink all the blood that was spilled is one of stereotyped lies they have circulated about me when I left the Senate. I knew it meant war, and I said in my farewell speech that the next time I looked upon Washington I thought it would be at the head of

"What about the meeting at Montgom-

The secret history of that meeting

has never been given. The majority of the delegates were opposed to the elec-tion of Mr. Davis. His own State, Mississippi, was opposed to him, and if the vote had been cast by delegates rather than by States he would never have been, elected Carolina was for Davis all the time. He suited the extreme views of that State, and Mr. Rhett held the delegates well in hand. Florida had only three votes. One of these, Anderson, was an old school-fellow of Davis, and Owens was a Carolinian and under the influence of Rhett. They out-voted the third delegate and gave Davis the State. With these two States, each counting as much as Georgia, he secured the Alabama delegation by one vote and the Alabama delegation by one vote and the labama delegation by one sissippi, was opposed to him, and if the vote had been cast by delegates rather the influence of Rhett. They out-voted the third delegate and gave Davis the State. With these two States, each counting as much as Georgia, he secured the Alabama delegation by one vote—by means of what trickery I will not discuss. Georgia Mississippi end Louis discuss. Georgia, Mississippi and Louis-iana would have preferred either Mr. Cobb or myself; but neither of us were candidates, and neither would consent t candidates, and neither would consent to have a struggle: so they agreed with the three States that had spoken. Texas, informally represented, acquiesced, and Mr. Davis was elected. I was not on

war will probably deter any faction from making a row for the next few years. Had it not been for this the West might have precipitated a collision during the election muddle of 1876. I have no faith in the Puritan New Englanders, the fellows that Macaulay said were opposed to bear-haiting not because were opposed to bear-baiting not it hurt the bear, but it pleased pie. As to the talk about the Northern people forgiving me, I have nothing to say. As I have not forgiven them, and don't expect to, I am indifferent as to the state of their feelings."

BEECHER ON RECONCILIATION.—This great nation was divided by an invisible line, morally visible enough, on both sides of which the north and south had stoes of which the north and south had stood in bloody antagonism for five terri-ble years. In my own judgment, when I consider human nature, when I consid-er that a proud people have seen them-selves emptied out of power, their politi-cal existence almost annihilated, their cat existence almost shiften and as by a consuming flame, the ascendancy of the despised slave established over them by what was to him a foreign arm, I should not have wondered if there had been ten times the resistance that there had been times the resistance that there had been to reconstructive measures. Never in history has a people borne so much with so much patience, gallantry and patriotism—a spectable of moral grandeur and of substantial good intent and honor in those who have been so terrifically scourged which is without parallel. The spirit which would set the north against the south, the east against the west, the Germans against the old Puritans or the old Puritans against the blacks or the blacks against the whites, is not only politically criminal, but it is absolutely and I still love him. I love all mankind not only for what they are, but for what they are going to be.

Contesting Wills.

The controversies over Vanderbilt's and Mr. Davis was elected. I was not on good terms with Mr. Davis. He appointed me Secretary of State. I declined to good terms with Mr. Davis. He appointed me Secretary of State. I declined to accept it, preferring to go at once to the field. I was urged to reconsider, and at length did so, fearing that my refusal might be considered as significant of a lack of harmony. I was never satisfied with my position in the cabinet. The trouble was that too many of our leaders sought such places when they were needed in the field. I secured our recognition as belligerents, established relations with the unseceded Southern States, and then insisted on retiring. By this time other States had joined us, and I felt that the Cabinet should be reorganized. I suggested to Mr. Davis that he ask for the resignation of all the portfolios that all the later States might be repre-Secretary to aid and protect owners in collecting their money, and Porter have ling had charge of the Liberal Republican National Auditor's office.

In 1874 John P. Bigelow, then Ci i for Loan Division, Secretary's Office, under Secretary Richardson, obtained n copy of the record of unclaimed interest, much of which was due to parties abroau.

The protect owners in the Court of Claims, and the seems to be information against persons; and the persons of character and republican National and the seems to be information against persons; and the court of Claims, and the seems to be information against persons; and that persons of \$255,000 to be spent by that Department in defending suits against the Court of Claims, and the seems to be information against persons; and that persons of \$255,000 to be spent by that Department in defending suits against the Court of Claims, and the seems to be information against persons; and the persons of \$255,000 to be spent by that Department in defending suits against the Court of Claims, and the seems to be information against persons; and the persons of \$255,000 to be spent by that Department in defending suits against the Court of Claims, and the court of Claims, and the court of Claims, and the persons of \$255,000 to be spent by that Department in defending suits against the Court of Claims, and the court of Claims, and the persons of \$255,000 to be persons of \$2 wender that housewives who have been accustomed to use Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts should turn in disgust from the trash often sold under the name of Flavoring Extracts, which stuff smells and testes like the price of Flavoring Extracts, which stuff smells and testes like the price of Flavoring Extracts, which stuff smells and the later States might be represented. He said he disliked to do so, and testes like the price of Flavoring Extracts, which stuff smells and I then said I would do it for him.

Our sex is thoroughly subdued in the progressive city. Every rooster that gets on a fence flaps his wings and crows, "Women rules here-ere-ri-e,' Its these female colleges that a doin it. I came over here to see sixteen blooming damsels graduate at the Shorter college; for you see one of them was mine and Mrs. Arp's, and as you hadent heard anything about a female college I had a mind to send your hasty scrap. I have thought for some time you ought to put an occasional paragraph in your colums about female college commencements. There are several female colleges in the State and its about the time of the year when they dress up and come forth for an airing. The girls always buzz around with the June bugs, and the big boys run after the one just like the little boys run after the other—Just to hear em June.

The female sex are monopolizing pub-

parents were smart before em. They are not going to marry these flashy young bucks. Why, I heard a graduate making fun of a feller she rode out with because he said "I taken" and "they had went" and spelt three words wrong in his note. She said she was going to come a school archairaly for young man open a school exclusively for young men to study grammar. The fact is, the boys are neglected and Rome must have a male college to keep the sexes on a bal-

THE YOUNG LADY GRADUATE.—
What the Valedictory said—Kind teachers, ever shall we look back to the happy days when under your patient and loving pilotage, we climed the hill of knowledge; ever shall we hold the recollection of your self-sacrificing devotion among our holiest remembrances. And classmates, though the links are at last broken that have so long united us in classmates, though the links are at last broken that have so long united us in their tender chain, yet are we still per-mitted in memory's forge to reweld the scattered fragments, and live once again in fancy the happy existence that has been ours, and which we prize more than ever now that it can be lived in reality

Thank the Lord, I shall soon see the last of old Smith! He never was fit for a teacher, any way, cross old bear! And then he shows partiality so! I never could see what he finds in Sal Stebbing so attractive. No matter what she does, he's good as pie to her. I guess I'd have to take it if I should come to school with to take it if I should come to school with lessons no better than hers. And Miss Jones! H'm! the old maid! She's just hateful. And Miss Brown, too! What a dowdy she is! No wonder no-body'll have her. Thank heaven! I'm free of them all now! I don't believe I'd now! I don't believe of school again or see a school book. What a life I have led, to be sure! But I shall go 'nto society, now, thank for-tune, where I belong !-Boston Tran-

MUTILATING THE COIN .- We have MUTHATING THE COIN.—We have before us four silver coins, a dollar, two half dollars and a dime, all of which have holes pierced through them. It is not, perhaps, generally known that for any person to subtract a portion of the silver or gold from coin of the United States so as to make it of less weight or value than it ought to be pursuant to law is a statutable offense, which is punishable by impl' onment for not more than two years, and by a fine of not more than \$2,000. It is a mean thing to mutilate the coins of the country, even apart from the purpose of effecting a lit-tle gain thereby, as it destroys the beauty of their artistic appearance.—Baltimore

QUEEN OF THE OVEN.—A biscuit made with Dr. Price's Greens Baking Powder is certainly the queen of the oven. So light, white and enjoyable 1 After breakfasting on biscuit made with Dr. Price's Gream Baking der, what man would contempiate stroide, or gruenble because his wife asked him fee mon. ble because his wife asked him fer mon-